CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 8th September, 1884.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 605 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, states that the few battles which have already taken place between the Chinese and the French troops clearly show that China was not prepared for war with a powerful country like France. The casualties on the side of the former have considerably exceeded those on the side of the latter. The *Akhbár* argues that if the war is long continued, the opium revenue of the Government of India and the cotton trade of Lancashire and India will seriously suffer.

Franco-Chinese war.

Circulation, 525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 4th September, adverting to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, remarks that there is reason to think that when she commences to carry out her designs against this country and China, all the other countries of Europe, who view the increasing growth of her empire with alarm, may combine to check its further extension. Such a combination would be of great assistance to the

Russian advance in Central Asia.

British Government. But it is necessary that the Government should make it a point to win the good-will of all classes of the people in this country. Above all, the Arms Act should be repealed, and the Europeans and the natives should be placed on a footing of equality in all respects. As regards the native chiefs, they should be protected against the unjust interference of Political Agents and the malicious attacks of the Anglo-Indian Press.

Appointment of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán to Lord Northbrook's staff.

The same paper, in regard to the appointment of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán to the staff of Lord Northbrook in Egypt, is glad that the British Government has deemed it expedient to employ an Indian Musalmán in political service in a foreign country. But as the Maulvi has yet given no proof of his ability, it is doubtful that he will be able to acquit himself well. It would have been better if Saiyid Ahmad Khán had been selected for the post.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Gift lately bestowed by the Government of India on Maháráját Scindhia.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 3rd September, states that the *Civil and Military Gazette* charges the Government of India with extravagance for bestowing three state carriages, valued at Rs. 80,000, on Mahárája Scindhia as a gift! Has the Government done anything great in bestowing such a gift on a native prince? To say nothing of the presents which the native chiefs give to European officers on the occasion of their visits to their States, the chiefs have to spend large sums, exceeding the price of the carriages in question, on their receptions. Our contemporary would be quite surprised if it enquired into the cost which the visits of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Lord Ripon, and the Commander-in-Chief involved to Kashmir. The State is now making suitable preparations for the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Besides the occasional visits of such high officers, about five hundred officers go to Kashmir

every year, and the feasts and entertainments given to them by the Mahárájá cost a great deal. Our contemporary had better ask the Mahárájá of Ulwar what the late visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to his State cost him. It is surprising that our contemporary should object to the bestowal of a small gift by the Government of India on a native chief, while the native chiefs gladly bear the heavy expenditure which the visits of European officers to their States involve to them. Moreover, does not our contemporary know that such gifts and visits are calculated to strengthen the ties of friendship between the paramount power and the feudatory chiefs?

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, regrets to state that the way in which local self-government is to be introduced into these provinces is most unsatisfactory, and that the measure is most likely to fail. There is no strong native public opinion here like Bengal, and such as it is, it has been entirely disregarded. The district officers and the Local Government have had everything their own way. It is an abuse of term to call the mode of selection of members, adopted in these provinces, election. The natives in Ganeshganj, Lucknow, eligible for election, have been made to stand as candidates for other wards, in order that only Europeans may be returned from Ganeshganj! The question of the appointment of presidents was a most important one, but it has been very unsatisfactorily decided by the Local Government. The District Magistrates will be made presidents at those places where qualified private men can be found for the office, while the presidents will be elected at those places where competent private men can be hardly forthcoming! The fact is that the District Magistrates will be appointed presidents at those places where there is European population. The Local Government has not allowed itself to be influenced by public opinion at all in framing the municipal rules.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Local self-government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Copies of the draft rules for the Lucknow Municipality were supplied to the public press and associations, but no attention whatever was paid to their opinions, and the rules were passed without any alteration. Thus the draft rules were published at no small expense only for name's sake. There is another thing worth noticing in connection with the publication of the rules. The Supplement to the Government Gazette containing the rules was supplied only to the Municipal Committee and the public offices, but not to the private subscribers!

Circulation, 400 copies.

Unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural classes in the Panjab.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 30th August, publishes an article entitled, "The unsatisfactory condition of cultivators in the Panjáb, No. II." In continuation of his previous article the writer observes that the poverty of the agricultural classes has been ascribed in some quarters to heavy revenue assessments. No doubt the assessments have something to say to it, but they are not the principal cause. The writer mentions the different classes into which land was divided in Akbar's time, and points out how the revenue was assessed in the case of each class of land. The present system of settlement is a great improvement on the one which was formerly in vogue, and the assessments, too, as a rule, are lighter than formerly. In the next issue the writer will describe the causes which have brought about the ruin of the peasantry.

Circulation, 1,880 copies

Ceylon and India.

The *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 3rd September, says that the state of things in Ceylon, which is situated near this country and which is also under British rule, is better than that in this country in some respects. The limit of age for the candidates for the Indian Civil Service is 19 years, while the limit for the Ceylon service is 21. The Christian church in Ceylon is not supported from the public purse as here. In this country no native Magistrate can try a European

without a jury, but no such restriction exists there. The Governor of Ceylon has lately issued orders to the effect that any one can write to him direct if he pleases. But in this country even the native chiefs cannot communicate with the Government of India except through the Residents.

Calcutta municipal committee and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The same paper, of the 30th August, referring to the wholesale resignations tendered by the members of the Calcutta municipal committee, observes that those members have undoubtedly a high sense of self-respect, and have ably defended their dignity by not yielding to unjust official pressure. Their bold conduct will show Mr. Rivers Thompson that he was wrong in his estimate of their moral stamina and will bring him to his senses. His high-handed and short-sighted policy has destroyed all public confidence in him.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Giving of greater publicity to proceedings of the Legislative Department.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares), of the 1st September, adverting to the Supreme Government's resolution of last year on the subject of giving greater publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Department, asks why the scheme has not yet been carried out. If the idea has been abandoned, the public should be informed of the fact. But there can be hardly two opinions as to the necessity for the publication of easy and cheap vernacular translations of Bills and Acts. The Urdu versions as at present published, being full of difficult Persian and Arabic terms, are not very intelligible.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Presidency College students' case.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, referring to the Presidency College students' case, condemns the conduct of the students. They ought to treat their teachers with respect. Mr. Webb was perfectly right in requiring the student, who was chewing betel in his class, to go out. The boys, who hooted and hissed the professor, were guilty of

gross impertinence. The native contemporaries of Bengal that praise their conduct are not well advised, and the students may justly exclaim "save us from our friends."

Circulation, 900 copies.

Arbitrary proceedings of District Magistrates.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 4th September, is surprised that the Anglo-Indian papers which are so ready to find fault with the native princes, always connive at the arbitrary proceedings of their own countrymen. They lately indulged in most violent indictments against Mahárája Holkar and his eldest son, because of the exhibition of a little high-handedness by the latter on two or three occasions. It is an open secret that they made a mountain of a mole-hill. But they never comment on the proceedings of the district officers, who are often guilty of most unjust and illegal acts. The worst of it is that the higher officers uphold on appeal the unjust decisions of the district officers in order to maintain the prestige of the latter. Once a native called upon a District Magistrate at his house, told him that he had several children, and asked him for an appointment in the public service. The Magistrate considered the man to be a bad character, and ordered the police to enquire how he supported himself, and to send him up to him! After enquiry the police reported that the man owned some house property, earned a livelihood by honourable means, bore a good character, and had never been convicted of an offence. The Magistrate was still not satisfied, and he ordered the man to give security for Rs. 50 for good behaviour for six months, or, in default, to go to prison for six months! Of course the man furnished the required security and was released. The editor remarks that he has got a copy of the records in the case, and that the state of things in British India in some respects is considerably worse than that in the Native States.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Levy of a tax on trees in Assam.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 1st September, adverting to the proposed levy of a tax on trees in Assam under the

forest laws, remarks that, as the people are already groaning under the weight of taxtation, any addition to their burdens is most unwise. The last straw will break a horse's back. As it is, this country, which was once considered as one of the richest countries on the earth, has been reduced to a state of utter destitution and want. Almost all the native industries have been ruined by competition with European manufactures, and we now entirely depend on Europe for the supply of our wants. The jail industries also seriously interfere with private enterprise. As regards the public service, the Government has reserved its loaves and fishes for its own countrymen. Under the native rule the country was in a prosperous condition and the people were happy and contented. Although the native kings had not the same income as the Government of India, their treasuries were always full. But the present Government makes both ends meet with difficulty and is even deeply involved in debt, and the unsatisfactory condition of its treasury obliges it to have recourse to new taxes. Its extravagance is at the root of all this evil. The *Áftáb* would make the following proposals for the consideration of Government on economical grounds :—In the first place, the migrations of the higher officers to the hills during the hot weather and their winter tours in the plains, which cost a great deal of money, should be put a stop to. Secondly, cheap native agency should be employed in conducting the administration. The salaries paid to European officers are too large.

Proposed separation of the Gujranwalla district from the Lahore Division.

The same paper states that general dissatisfaction prevails among all classes of the people in Gujranwalla at the proposal to separate that district from the Lahore Division and to attach it to the Ráwal Pindi Division under the new Reorganization Scheme, because Ráwal Pindi is more distant from Gujranwalla than Lahore. As the complaint is reasonable, it is to be hoped that the Government will take it into consideration.

Circulation, 120 copies.

The Vritta Dhárá (Dhár), of the 1st September, approves of the scheme introduced into the Bombay Presidency for encouraging the payment of the land revenue instalments by allowing discount in order to promote thrift among the agricultural classes, and asks the native chiefs to grant the same concession to their subjects.

Payment of the land revenue instalments in advance.

Circulation, 80 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 2nd September, referring to the rumour about the retirement of Lord Ripon in November next, remarks that his Lordship was a perfect god-send to this country. His impending departure is viewed with great grief and concern by the whole native population. It is to be regretted that the movement set on foot for the extension of his term of office has ended in nothing. The *Álam* praises him for his desire to place the Europeans and the natives on a footing of equality, refers to some of the important measures of his Government, such as the introduction of local self-government, the passing of the Ilbert Act, &c., and calls him the Saviour and Liberator of India.

Lord Ripon's retirement.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 1st September, publishes a memorial which the Hindu students in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th school classes at the Queen's College, Benares, have lately forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction through Dr. Thibaut, the Principal of the College. There are altogether 192 boys in those three classes, of whom 148 are Hindus and only 44 Musalmáns. The memorialists invite the attention of the Director to the fact that he sends for specimens of hand-writing in English and Urdu from the three classes in question at the end of every quarter and grants prizes for good specimens, and pray that the same concession may be extended to Hindi, especially as the number of Hindu students so largely exceeds that of the Musalmáns.

Prizes given by the Director of Public Instruction to the students in school classes at the Queen's College, Benares, for good hand-writing.

The *Hwan* hopes that Mr. Griffith, who is himself a distinguished Sanskrit scholar, will accede to the request of the boys, which is a very just and reasonable one.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 3rd September, states that it was generally expected that the ill-feeling created between the Anglo-Indians and the children of the soil by the Ilbert Bill would subside as soon as the storm of controversy blew over. But, unhappily, the feeling has continued to grow more intensified day by day. The Anglo-Indian Press and the Anglo-Indian public speakers, instead of throwing oil on the troubled waters, have been only busy adding fuel to the flame. The number of cases of assault by Europeans on natives is unusually large this year. Even women have not been spared. The worst of it is that the principal Anglo-Indian association in this country invariably extends its sympathy and support to the miscreants. While the Francis and the Webb cases of Assam, which are of historical importance, are still fresh in our memory, several cases of European violence have again occurred. We tremble to think of the bad results of the continuance of this state of things. Looking at the nature and the frequent occurrence of such cases, it is high time that our countrymen should be on the *qui vive* and find out effectual means of checking the evil. We would propose the establishment of a powerful native political association, on the model of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, for the purpose. The association should carefully watch the judicial proceedings in such cases, bring them to the notice of the Supreme Government when there are miscarriages of justice, and, if necessary, even send petitions to Parliament, and give publicity to the cases in England, in order that Englishmen, who as a nation are a remarkably just people, may have an opportunity of judging of the disgraceful proceedings of their countrymen here.

Frequent assaults committed by Europeans on natives.

The same paper gives brief particulars of two cases of assault which recently occurred in Bengal. On the 4th August a Mr. Rosen, a Railway servant at Dacca, most cruelly beat a native who went to him to apply for a post, and afterwards charged him with criminal trespass. The case is under trial. At Alipur a European broke the teeth of a punkha coolie, simply because he had left the punkha for a few minutes to satisfy the call of nature. The Magistrate let off the accused with a fine of Rs. 100!

Two recent cases of assault by Europeans on natives.

Circulation, 102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 1st September, is glad to state that Sir Alfred Lyall has recently allowed the Hindus of Naini Tal to hold their Nandá-Debi fair, which was stopped by the local municipal committee several years ago. These are little things, but they go a great way to increasing the popularity of British rule. True, the fair will cause some inconvenience to the European residents on one day, but they should gladly put up with the inconvenience in deference to the religious feelings of their native fellow-subjects.

Nandá-Debi fair, Naini Tal.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 6th September, complains that there is great delay in the delivery of letters at Rampur. Sometimes letters are delayed several days and even over a week. The post-master or the delivery-peons are in fault.

Delay in the delivery of letters at Rampur, North-Western Provinces.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Kifáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Sep. 6th ...	Sep. 8th ...	150 copies.
2	*Kifáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Diwán Búțá Singh,	„ 1st, 3rd & 5th	„ 4th, 6th & 8th respectively.	500 „
3	*Kina-i-Sikandari* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	80 „
4	*Kiran-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Dilâwar Alí ...	Aug. 31st ...	„ 3rd ...	145 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Alam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Sep. 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	80
6	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	Aug. 30th & 3rd Sep.	„ 2nd & 5th respectively.	1,880 „
7	*Ahmala-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	Sep. 2nd ...	„ 7th ...	...
8	*Aligark Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulâb Rái ...	„ 2nd, & 6th	„ 4th & 8th, respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.)
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	„ 1st ...	„ 4th ...	102 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Chandan Lál ...	Aug. 30th ...	„ 5th ...	150 „
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 2nd ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12	*Asmára-i-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Sep. 4th ...	„ 5th ...	250 copies.
13	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 6th ...	110 „
14	*Bádrat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindi-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	110 „

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
15	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	Sep. 1st ...	Sep. 2nd ...	1,400 copies.
16	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, ,, ...	,, 4th ...	453 ,,
17	*Dabdu-l-Mulk* ...	Bhópál ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,, 5th ...	225 ,,
18	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 3rd ...	,, ,, ...	331 ,,
19	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	Aug. 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	740 ,,
20	*Gaur Kayasth* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sankatá Prasád ...	For Sep. ...	,, 6th ...	80 ,,
21	*Growse Gazette* ...	Bulandshahr.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Sahái ...	Aug. 30th ...	,, 4th ...	40 ,,
22	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	Sep. 3rd ...	,, 5th ...	250 ,,
23	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	,, 4th ...	,, 6th ...	613 ,,
24	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	,, 3rd, 5th & 7th	,, 4th, 6th & 6th respectively.	600 ,,
25	*Hindí Pradíp* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Bálkrishn Bhatt ...	For Sep. ...	,, 3rd ...	250 ,,
26	*Idáro* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Mír ...	Sep 5th ...	,, 8th ...	280 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 5th ...	150 ,,
28	*Jain Prabhát* ...	Farrukhnagar	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Jíyá Lál ...	For Aug. ...	,, 3rd ...	55 ,,
29	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	Sep. 1st ...	,, 8th ...	90 ,,
30	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Aug. 24th ...	,, 6th ...	150 ,,
31	*Jammú Gazette* ...	Jammú ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nisár Alí.	,, 21st ...	,, ,, ...	...
32	*Kawámah* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Sep. 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	250 ,,

33	*Kásht Pattrikd* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	,,	5th	...	,,	8th	...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
34	*Katehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	,,	1st	...	,,	4th	...	110 copies.
35	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	,,	,,	...	,,	2nd	...	350 ,,
36	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	,,	,,	...	,,	5th	...	190 ,,
37	*Khair Khwáh-i-Islám*	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Momin Sajjád Mashéq	,,	3rd	...	,,	4th	...	... ...
38	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	,,	1st	...	,,	,,	...	160 ,,
39	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Brij Lál ...	Aug.	12th & 20th		,,	,,	...	400 ,,
40	*Kuh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Harsukh Rái ...	Sep.	2nd & 4th		,,	4th & 6th respectively.		525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
41	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	,,	3rd	...	,,	8th	...	130 copies.
42	*Lytton Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	,,	1st	...	,,	,,	...	... ...
43	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	,,	,,	...	,,	5th	...	90 ,,
44	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	,,	2nd	...	,,	4th	...	200 ,,
45	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	Aug.	30th	...	,,	2nd	...	30 ,,
46	*Mihr-i-Narakhshán,*	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	Sep.	1st	...	,,	6th	...	200 ,,
47	*Mihr-i-Nímroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	Aug.	31st	...	,,	3rd	...	175 ,,
48	*Mitra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Sadá Nand ...	Sep.	1st	...	,,	,,	...	270 ,,
49	*Mufíd-i-Am* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	,,	,,	...	,,	2nd	...	100 ,,
50	*Munádí-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábankí,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	,,	,,	...	,,	,,	...	100 ,,
51	*Municipal Gazette* ...	Ágrá ,,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	Aug.	30th	...	,,	5th	...	75 ,,
52	*Muragga-i-Tahsíb* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bihárí Lál ...	Sep.	1st	...	,,	7th	...	125 ,,
53	*Murásila-i-Kashmír* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Náráyan ...	For	June and July.		,,	3rd	...	500 ,,
54	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	Sep.	1st	...	,,	5th	...	175 ,,
55	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Itáhu-llah Khán ...	,,	,,	...	,,	2nd	...	168 ,,
56	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Avtár Krishn.	Aug.	24th	...	,,	4th	...	195 ,,

(141)

List of papers examined —(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
57	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	Sep. 2nd ...	Sep. 5th ...	96 copies.
58	*Nisámu-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtishámu-l-dín ...	„ 6th ...	„ 8th ...	110 „
59	*Núr-Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 4th ...	„ 6th ...	775 „
60	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Amjad Husain	Aug. 21st & Sep. 4th	„ 7th ...	300 „
61	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	Sep. 6th ...	„ 6th ...	375 „
62	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí	„ 1st ...	„ „ ...	200 „
63	*Nusratu-l-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Monthly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	For Aug. and Sep.	„ 4th ...	25 „
64	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ..	Básudeva Bháskar,	Sep. 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	350 „
65	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	„ 2nd to 8th	„ 2nd to 8th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
66	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 2nd ...	„ 5th ...	450 copies.
67	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asím,	Aug. 30th, & 3rd Sep.	„ 2nd & 5th respectively.	275 „
68	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firoz-ul-dín ...	Sep. 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	80 „
69	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	„ „ ...	„ 4th ...	363 „
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71	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ „ ...	...
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74	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	Sep. 6th ...	„ 7th ...	400 „

75	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 4th ...	350	„
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79	*Reformer*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Hargopál ..	Sep. 3rd ...	„ 6th ...	700	„
80	*Sahhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Mathurá Dás,	Aug. 30th ...	„ „ ...	150	„
81	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bháwalpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	Sep. 4th ...	„ 7th ...	264	„
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